EVILS OF ABSENTERISM-A DAY OF ONE STIDED DEBATE - NORTHERN DEMOCRATS OBEY THEIR SOUTHERN MASTERS-" ALL

THE SOUTH WANTS IS TO BE LET

who have charge of pairs on that side are adepts in playing it. It is said that they have aircady sureded in over-reaching several good-natured Republi-

Friends of the bill are feeling uncomfortable on account of the growing tendency to absented in among Republicans. A good many of them are now absent and more are leaving every day. It is much easier for a Representative to go away from Washington in weather than it is for him to return to his post duty. It is of the utmost importance that every Republican who is not kept away from the House by serions illness should be in his proper place on both Tuesday and Wednesday. The Election bill is the only Republican caucus measure of the session, except the filver bill, so far as the House is concerned, and Republicans certainly ought to be as attentive and cornest in support of it and of the pledges of their party in favor of honest elections in five National conventions and in hundreds of State and Congressional conventions

It is known that four Republicans are strongly inclined to vote against the bill, and it is probable, too, that several other Republicans may do so unless cer tain amendments shall be adopted, and that makes it all the more important that Republicans who are in line with the declarations and plodges of the arty in regard to a free ballot, a fair count and honest election returns should not neglect their duty.

In the debate to day the Southern Democrats were nore sty than usual; they kept themselves in the background and ordered their Northern conscripts to the front to bear the brunt of the battle, which went steadily against them. It must be said, however, that fighting under the eye of its Southern masters. Mr. Covert, for example, seemed almost enthusiastic as he raised his shield and took his weapons to defend election frauds, violence, theft and forgery. He declared with great emphasis and no small amount of mock eloquence "that all the south asks is to be let alone." Mr. Flower and Mr. Vaux also spoke-the former with much earnestness, claiming Empire State in the last twenty years, an improve-ment, which, as everybody, including Mr. Flower, knows is mainly due to National and State legislation carried through and enforced by the Republican party in Congress and the State Legislature. Mr. Vanx's speech was diverting in some respects and in other respects it trod the verge of vulgarity. On the Republican side strong speeches were made by Mr.

Mr. Haugen was the first speaker. He declared that the bill did not propose to touch State elections, but did propose to supervise National elections—a clear right of Congress. The bill was not local, but

Mr. Covert, of New-York, said that the bill was an evidence of the distrust felt by Republicans of a government of and for the people, and was intended to ando the work of the fathers of the Constitution. The clause of the Constitution upon which it was founded was allowed to remain in the Constitution only upon solemn assurance that it was intended solely to meet the emergency of the refusal of a state to send representatives to Congress. The small army of Federal officials at the polls with powers superior to those possessed by the inspectors of the state-of the peoplegnalled and heralded the end of the government by the people and for the people. Where then would be that government. Gone, as the leaves swept away by the blasts of autumn. Gone forever, and the people of this Republic would no longer govern them-

Mr. Flower, of New York, denounced the bill as unare constructed upon the idea that the small Republican majority now in Congress could better legislate for the people than the people themselves. The bill sought to provoke conflict between State and Federal officers, and never before in the history of the country had there been such a jumble of local and Federal functions in any law. The attempt to control State Meers in the discharge of their duties is a dangerous and threatening incursion into the domain of local soif government that no thirst for power can justify, and no hypocritical pretence of a desire for a free ballot can dealt with by the public conscience in the seviral States.

Smyser, of Ohio, said the measure was conservative and not radical. In nineteen Ohio districts but there was need of them in the 1st and 11d Dis

Mr. Vaux, of Pennsylvania, then arose to make his maiden speech, and the members cathered around him and listened to him with interest. This bill, he said, virtually overturned the Constitution and destroyed our form of government. He argued that the power of Congress was limited to prescribing the form of choosing Representatives, and that when the election itself began its authority ceased. He wanted to tell his friends that the Democrats of

that when the election itself began its authority cassed. He wanted to tell his friends that the Democrats of the North would see that Maine was one of the first places where this law should be carried out. If it toot \$15,000,000 they would see it carried out in the North; and every della: wrung from the Western farmers would be the seed of angry Republican votes. For the benefit, he said, of the Republicans, he read approvingly extracts from a recent address, in which Justice Harlan said it was to the states that we must look primarily for our liberty. The Democrats were as familiar with that doctrine as with the Holy Bible. (Langhter.) After reading further from Justice Harlan's address, Mr. Venus sat down amid the appliance of the members, which broke out arresh as his picturesque figure was seen to move out of the allele and through the House to the Diby.

Mr. Kennedy, of Ohio, said that it was idle to say that the majority had ruled in this country; and that the ballot-box had been trampled under foot for the purpose of defeating the majority of the people in the exercise of their Collectionary was subject to the further statement that at that election a large number of qualified voters who would have cast their votes against him were not permitted to do so, and one who would have been declared in a fair contest had been declared elected by the will of the majority. At least thirty of the Southern members were here because the blacks were counted in the Cansus of 1880, and if the Southern States were deprived of the representation that is of eithers entitled to representation and with him, let the ignorant white man be stricken from the enumerated list of eithers entitled to representation and with him, let the ignorant white man be stricken from the list also.

right of suffrage let him be stricken from the enumerated list of citizens emittled to representation and with him, let the ignorant white man be stricken from the list also.

The discussion was interrupted at this point by let. Butterworth, of Ohio, who presented the conference report on the Legislative Appropriation bill, and demanded consideration for it, despite the pretest of Mr. Breckipridge, of Kennucky, who insisted that it was not generous to take up in that way the limited time devoted to the Election bill, although Mr. Canaon, of Illinois, called attention to the fact that the special rule provided for the intervention of appropriation bills and represented the urgent necessity for poofly action upon these bills, in view of the early spiration of the fiscal year. The report was dispussed at length and adopted after, at the instance

of Mr. Payson, acceding to the Schate amendment in creasing to \$5,000 and \$3,500 respectively the creasing to \$5,000 and \$3,500 respectively the salaries of the Commissioner and Assistant Commis-sioner of the Land Office.

A PROTEST FROM NORTHERN DEMOCRATS. THEY SAY THE BILL IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND HIGHLY PARTISAN.

Washington, June 27.-The Northern Democratic members of the House of Representatives have pre-pared a formal protest against the National Election bill now under discussion in the House. The protest

ALONE," SAYS MR. COVERT.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1

Washington, June 27.—It is asserted that a considerable number of Southern Democratic Reprice that it is a considerable number of Southern Democratic Reprice that a considerable number of Southern Democratic Reprice that it is a considerable number of Southern Democratic Reprice that it is a considerable number of Southern Democratic Reprice to the feet of the southern Democratic Reprice to the long of breaking a quorum, and they are trying to persuade their party associates to agree to that course; whether they will associate to agree to that course; whether they will succeed remains to be seen. In the meantine, as many Democrats as practicable are arranging pairs with Republicans with an eye to gaining some partisan advantage. They were somewhat successful in doing that last week in the contest over the reference of the Sonate amendments to the Silver bill and they now the fertiles of the central of the chief supervisor of the control of the chief supervisor of the supervisor of the central of the control of the chief supervisor of the first party to take from the States and both proposes substantially to take from the States and both proposes are balloted for, and hand the same ever to that States judges appointed to onte for He and chief the sate states of elections. Mr. Jefferson and the fathers of the Republic would have considered such a proposition as this as dangerous as an open attempt at centralization. This bill is a purely partisan measure intended primarily to control the elections for Congress and Presidential elections in all the States, and to intimidate, hound, obstruct the supervisor of the supervisor of the central of the chief supervisor of the central of the control of the chief supervisor of the central control of the control of the control of the Constitution, this bill now under discussion in the House.

The provisor of the denotral control of the Constitution, this bill now under discussion. Senate amendments to the silver bill and they now end it gives to the central of the chief supervisor of the pairing of Democrats who are seldom present in the House-some of lized to make domiciliary visits, superintend the naturalization of the chief supervisor of cleetions a body of Federal police spies, who are authorized who are seldom present in the House-some of lized to make domiciliary visits, superintend the naturalization of the chief supervisor of cleetions a body of Federal police spies, who are authorized to make domiciliary visits, superintend the naturalization of the chief supervisor of cleetions a body of Federal police spies. them hardly once a month—with Republicans who are seldom present in the House—some of them hardly once a month—with Republicans who are usually present and attentive to their legislative duties is a favorite Democratic trick, and the men who have charge of pairs on that side are adepts in trick of mid-party Lorenaries of Government in a way trick of mid-party Lorenaries of Government in a way trick of mid-party Lorenaries of Government in a way trol of paid party necessaries of Government in a way at utter variance with Republican institutions and the creat principle of American freedom-homy rule.

cans in this manner, with reference to the votes which are to be taken on the Election bill Tuesday and of dollars will be taxed from our people, and the judiciary of the United States prestituted to the basest partisanship of the United States prestituted to the basest partisanship. in the management of elections. And these invasions of the liberties of our people will be left for safety to partisan juries in the Federal courts, composed entirely of the mon of the perty in power. A partisan returning board is pro-posed for each State, and the final returns of elections made of the party in power. A partisan returning board is pro-posed for each State, and the final returns of elections made by the district boards of canvassers to the clerk of the House of Representatives are to constitute prima facte evidence of election results. The returns made by Governors of States are to be wholly disregarded.

An analysis of the Constitution is made in which it is attempted to show that a primary power for the regulation of Congressional elections is conferred upon the State Legislature and a secondary and conditional power upon Congress to make regulations for these purposes. That is to say, if the state has neglected to enact laws for these elections then Congress may intervene and establish proper regulations. The protest continues:

as the Democrats are carnest and active in opposing the bill and upholding fraud and theft in elections. In fact, the Republican Representative who shiras his share of work and responsibility in behalf of this measure must seriously impair the confidence which his party and his consistents have placed in him.

During the next few days the list of absentees will be scrutinized with unusual care, and Republican Representatives who are physically able to be in their places on Monday and Tuesday, and who are not in their seasts or paired with "live" Democrats who are in their places, probably will expect to have public attention called to the fact. At no time since December has the demand of duty been more clear or pressing than it will be from this time forward until the Election bill, as well as the conference report on the silver bill, shall have been disposed of by the House.

It is known that four Republicans are strongly inclined to yote against the bill, and it is probable, too,

THE HOUSE ORIGINAL PACKAGE BILL IT WILL APPLY TO ALL ARTICLES OF INTER-

STATE COMMERCE.

Washington, June 27 .- Mr. Reed, of Iowa, has prepared on behalf of the Judiciary Committee of the House a report on the bill agreed upon by the committee as a substitute for the Senate Original Package The report first points out the differences between the two bills-the senate bill being applicable to a single subject of commerce, viz., intoxicating liquors, and the House bill being applicable to all articles of commerce. The report then refers to the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court to the effect that a State in the absence of direct Congressional authority could not interfere to prohibit the selling in the original pack-Mr. Covert is old enough to remember that all that ages of articles imported into the State. The report seys that in the opinion of the committee all property seys that in the opinion of the committee all property which has been imported into a state and kept for sale there ought to be subject for all purposes to the for the party to which he belongs the lion's share of credit for the improvement of election methods in the Empire State in the last twenty years, an improvethat traffic. The States are the proper judges of the needs of their own citizens, and they ought to be free to enact and enforce such laws as they may deem best adapted to their situation and best calculated to enhance the prosperity and happiness of their people, and when the non-resident imports his wares into the state and then engages in traffic therein, it is but Haugen, of Wisconsin-whose careful study of the just that he should be subjected to the same restrictions estimony in election contests had thoroughly equipped that govern the citizen of the State who would engage him for the discussion of the pending bill-and Messrs. in a like traffic. And this would be the effect of

It would in no manner interfere with the right of the citizen of a State to purchase abroad any article of commerce which he might desire for his own use and have the same transported and delivered to him at his place of residence. The States would have no power to prevent the importation of any article of commerce, nor to obstruct the transportation of commerce through their territories, except in the necessary enforcement of their health laws. It is only effect would be to subject such property as may be imported into the state and there held or offered for sale to the laws of the state. The power of Congress to enset a law of this character can hardly be domitted. The committee believes it would be much wiser to enset a general law applicable to all articles of commerce than to meet the exigency with reference to particular articles, as would be the policy if the senate bill should be enacted.

Representative Reed, author of the report, was judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa at the time the original package case was considered there, and it was his opinion that was overruled by the opinion of the Supreme Court in the same case. It would in no manner interfere with the right of the

A COMPLIMENT TO THE COLORED CONGRESSMAN Washington, June 27 (special).—Representative Cheatham, of North Carolina, is the only colored man He is serving his first term, but has already won flattering recognition on the part of his colleagues by his industry, intelligence and modest demensor. His educational bill, commonly known as the "Cheatham bill," has been pending before the Com-mittee on Education of the House for some time. It a measure embodying substantially the provisions of the Blair bill, though it is probably less radical and the Blair bill, though it is probably less radical and much more practical in its general features than that famous measure. There may be little chance of its being considered by the House, certainly not at the present session, but the Committee on Education paid the author of the bill vesterday the compliment of reporting the measure favorably to the House almost unanimously. It is believed that this is the first time that a colored man in Congress has received a compliment like this at the hands of a committee.

POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Washington, June 27.-The conferces on the Postoffice Appropriation bill this afternoon reached an agreement on the disputed points between the two houses. The senate recedes from its amendment in-creasing by \$50,000 the appropriation for detecting depredations on the mails. male amendment appropriating \$48,000 to cover one-half of the cost of transportation compensation and expense of clerks to be employed in assorting and pouching mails in transit on steamships between the United States and other countries in the Inter-national Postal Union. The addition of \$300,000 for pay of postodire clerks made by the scuate over the House appropriation was reduced in conference to \$190,000.

ANOTHER BRIDGE ACROSS THE HUDSON WANTED. Washington, June 27.-Judge Green, a member of the New-York Legislature, and other gentlemen from New York interested in the subject, were before the House Committee on Commerce to-day and submitted arguments in support of the proposition contained in a bridge across the Hudson River between New York City and New Jersey, from such a point in the city of New York, north of Tenthest, and south of One-hun-dred and eighty first-st., to any point in Hudson or Bergen counties, in New Jersey, as may be selected by the commissioners provided for by law.

FOURTH CLASS POSTMASTERS APPOINTED. Washington, June 27.-Fourth class postmasters were to-day appointed as follows: Pennsylvania-Mrs. S. E. Tyson, Village Green; New York, W. T. Squires, North Brookfield.

BONDS OFFERED AND ACCEPTED.

Washington, June 27.—The following bond offers ere received at the Treasury Department to-day: \$19,100 registered 4s at 122; \$5,000 registered 4 1.2s trial. at 103. Both offers were accepted.

CLOSING THE NEW-YORK ASSAY OFFICE. Washington, June 27.—The Director of the Mint has directed an entire suspension of business at the New-York Assay Office, including the exchange of gold bars, pending the annual examination of the assets and accounts of the office which is now in progress.

SPECIAL FAST EXPRESS TRAIN VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY ON SATURDAY, JUNE 28, To Red Bank, Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc., leaving foot Liberty-st., N. R., at 1:20 p. m.

TO ADMIT WYOMING.

ANOTHER STATE SOON TO BE ADDED TO

THE UNION. THE BILL PASSED IN THE SENATE BY A PARTY

VOTE-NOT A SINGLE DEMOCRATIC VOTE RECORDED IN MIS FAVOR.

BY TELLGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, June 27.-The Senate practically added new star to the flag to-day by ratifying the action of the House, taken some months ago, admitting the Territory of Wyoming into the Union. A few details have yet to be arranged in conference committeechiefly differences of opinion between the two hor about the Vellowstone Park Reservation and its r tion to the new State, but no serious difficulty is likely to be experienced in reaching a prompt and satisfactory settlement of these minor questions at issue, and the bill will probably be sent to the President for his approval and become a law before the end of next As conferees on the part of the Senate the Vice-President has appointed Messrs. Platt, Cullom and Jones, of Arkansas.

The vote on admitting Wyoming was, as perhaps

might have been expected from the debate on the last two days, strictly on party lines, as usual. No Demo-crat was found liberal enough to advocate or to support a Territorial policy which would give to the growing communities in the fer West the just encouragement and stimulus of admission to Statehood, as each was able to justify its claim for self-government to the country at large At best the minority was willing to offer Wyoming the doubtful chance of admission under an "Omnibus act, the sole effect of which would have been to postpone all chance of statehood for at least three or four years. Finally, after this project was beaten on a party vote, the opposition put forward a second substitute for the pending bill in the shape of an enabling act, which would delay actual admission for perhaps This also was defeated, and then the bill assed without the aid of a single Democratic vote. The Democratic party is none too strong in any of the far Western States, and yet its representatives in Congress seem bent on destroying the little influence and respect which it enjoys west of the Missouri. If Wyoming ever was a doubtful Territory politically the hostility shown to its people by the Democratic party, both in and out of Congress, ought to make it and keep it a sure Republican State.

The vote on the three propositions which came be-fore the senate was exactly the same. Mr. Jones's Combins' substitute was defeated by 18 to 29. His enabling act was beaten by similar totals. Then the bill was passed with the figures reversed-29 to 1c. The Idaho bill was taken up immediately after the re sult was announced, and it will become the "un-finished business" on next Monday. It is hoped to reach a vote on this bill also after one or two days pent in deliate.

Mr. Mergan began the debate to day, and spoke in favor of the substitute offered yesterday by Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, an enabling act for Wyoming, Idaho, Arizona and New-Mexico. He dilated upon the great atural resources of New-Mexico, and said the adoption of the sub-titute was the only way to eliminate tion of the substitute was the only way to eliminate from the question political considerations. There was no haste for the admission Wyeming or Idaho that did not equally apply to Arizona and New Mexico, unless it was political calculations. He said he did not know any community more active, vigorous, energetic or money-maiting than the people of Arizona; and he asked why that splendid Territory, with its vast system of tailways and its rich mineral and agricultural lands, should be kept out of the Union as a State.

Every one knew that if Wyoming were to be a Democratic State it could not be admitted at this time. As espects the provisions for woman suffrage in the Wyoming Constitution, the acceptance of that consti tation by the United States would, he said, be a radification and confirmation of that provision, and thereafter such confirmation could not be withdrawn. If a woman could vote and hold office in Wyoming she could be elected to the Senate or to the House, and what would become then, he asked, of the language in the Constitution which provides as to a senator or Representative that he shall be an inhabi-

tant of the State in which he shall be chown.

Mr. Spooner-There are other provisions besides that of woman suffrage in the Wyoming Constitution while I would omit from it if I had the right to do so. But I would omit from it if I had the right to do so. But I call attention to the fact that this woman suffrage provision is not absolutely new. In the state of New Jersey women had the right of voting until 1807. Mr. Platt reminded Mr. Morgan that the matter of woman suffrage had been before the supreme Court of the United States in 1874 on the question whether a State that did not allow it was republican in form or hot.

precedent set by the secate in the admission of the two Dakotas, Mondana and Washington, requiring the formality of an embling act.

The question was then taken on Mr. Jones's substitute (an enabling act for Wyoming, Idaho, Arizona and New Mexico), and it was rejected by a strict parity vote-yea, 18; hays, 20.

Mr. Jones, of Arizanas, then moved as a substitute an enabling act for Wyoming alone, and it was rejected by exactly the same vote.

The bill was then passed by a strict party vote-yeas, 29; hays, 18.

The first section of the bill was as follows: "That the state of Wyoming is bereby declared to be a state of the United States of America; is hereby declared admitted into the United on an equal feeting with the original states in all respects whatever, and that the constitution which the people of Wyoming have formed for themselves be and the same is hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed."

The second section gives the boundaries. The third declares the State entitled to one Representative in the List Congress. The other sections refer to public lands and to provisions for schools, an agricultural college, a penifentlary, an insane asylum, etc., also to circuit and district courts of the United States.

THE REPORT ON THE NAVAL ACADEMY. Washington, June 27.—The Secretary of the Navy has received the report of the Board of Vi-itors to the the recommendation made by previous loands that the age of admission be fixed from fifteen to eighteen years instead of from fifteen to twenty years, and suggests that the course of instruction be fixed at the former limit of four years on the ground that the additional positive advantage to cadets not desirous or able to enter the service. Furthermore a reduction of the course will permit appointments to the academy to be made every four years instead of every six years, and the benefits of the course will be extended one third, a benefit not erely to the caded, but to the Government which educates him. The Board recommends that appointments of cadets be made at least one year that appointments of cadets he made at least one year before they enter the academy, so that they may be better prepared for their studies. The board is strongly of the opinion that all cadets should be actual residents of the districts from which they are appointed, so that the advantages of the academy may be widely diffused and every district, if possible, represented. The Board says it was most favorably impressed with the efficient and officerillie manner in which all that relates to the discipline and splendid condition of the institution has been conducted and pursued by the superintendent, Capitali William T. sampson, and his effective aids.

Washington, June 27.—The conferers on the Legis-lative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill have agreed upon nearly all the points of difference be-tween the two houses, and reported their agreement The proposed increase in the number of clerks for the Civil service Commission stricken out. The contingent expenses of the State provision for additional assistant secretaries of the Treasury and the Navy, provided by the Senate, at \$4,500 each, is agreed to. Six deputy marshals ar provided for Alaska, instead of four, and the provision for an additional Associate Justice for Arizona is stricken out. On the amendments increasing the

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medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, is fairly and faithfully tried. It is the best medicine to overcome that tired feeling, purify the blood, and cure scrofula, saltrheum, dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising from impure blood or low state of the system. Give it a

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100 Doses One Dollar

number and compensation of Senate employes and of number and compensation of Senate employes and of contingent expenses of the Senate, increase of the salary of the Commissioner of the General Land Office from \$4,000 to \$5,000, and of the assistant commissioner from \$3,000 to \$3,500, the conferes were unable to agree. The Senate to-day decided to linist on these amendments, and Messrs, Dawes, Plumb and Gornan were appointed conferees.

The bill, as it passed the House, appropriated \$20,842,446; as it passed the House, \$21,338,768, This sum has been reduced \$228,243 as far as the Senate amendments have been agreed to, leaving \$107,578 yet in dispute.

INCURRED IN LINE OF DUTY.

Washington, June 27.-Assistant Secretary Eussey to-day rendered a decision in the pension claim of the mother of Gamble McClellan, late of Company C, 6th Mis-ouri Cavalry. The soldier enlisted June 27, 1861, regimental description book shows that he killed himself by shooting. On the night of May 23 Me. Ciellan was found dead with a butlet wound in his breast and an empty gun lying near. erally supposed to have been a case of suicide. view is strengthened by the knowledge of the fact that McClellan had gained the ill-will of several of his comrades, among them an orderly sergeant, named Huff, who is said to have had a spite against him. This man, it is stated, often beat and kicked him. It was this abuse, in the opinion of many of his comrades, which finally drove him to suicide. The Assistant secretary says that the act of suicide is strong, if not conclusive, evidence of mental disease; if such a condition existed, and it resulted in the taking of his own life, the disease of his mental faculties must have originated in the service, and the absence of any evidence of vicious habits, or the least intimation that it could have originated from any other cause, the reason assigned by his comrades is a reasonable canchision. The Assistant Secretary hold that the soldier's death was due to the service, and was incurred in line of duty. comrades, among them an orderly sergeant, named

INCREASED COINAGE OF SILVER.

Washington, June 27 .- The Director of the Mint has prepared a comparative statement in regard to the purchase and coinage of silver, from which the following figures are taken. The amount of sliver purchased under the last Administration, that is, from March 1, 1885, to March 1, 1889, was \$98,116,628 worth, an average of \$2,044,006 worth per month. The number of silver dollars coined was 126,847,459, er an average of 2.642,655 per month. fifteen months of President Harrison's Administration the amount of silver purchased has been \$32,702,522, an average of \$2,184,821 worth per month, and the number of silver dollars coined has been 45,429,770, or an average of 3,023,652 per month. Since the present Director of the Mint took charge of the parchase and coinage of silver, that is, from Cetober 1, 1-99, to June 1, 1890, the number of silver dollars coined was 25,085,516, or a monthly average of 3,246,557. 3.246.067.
It is understood that the conferces on the Silver bill on the part of the Senate will be Messes. Jones, of Nevada; Sherman and Huris.

FALLING OUT OF TWO NAVAL OFFICERS. Washington, June 27 (special).-It is expected that the United states steamer Richmond, now on her way home from Brazil, will reach Hampton Roads, Va., by Sunday. She has on board Admiral Gillis, lately detached from the command of the South Atlantic station, and now coming home in his flug-hip, with the commander of which. Capiain Allen Reed, he is not on speaking terms. The Admiral preferred charges on speaking terms. The Admiral preferred charges some time ago against the captain for discharging a rook without permission, and the captain reforced by filing counter charges, based on the failure of the Admiral to furnish him with a copy of the specifications. It is hinted round the Department that Captain Reed is the victim of persecution by his superior officer, who has not neglected an opportunity, it would seem, to make his life miserable ever since he has been with him. Why this should be so no one can armise, but it is the general impression that the return of the Richmond will be the stread for the publication of almost as interesting a Naval scandal as that furnished by the Enterprise.

DR. SHERER RELIEVED FROM OFFICE. Washington, June 27. Secretary Windom has written letter to the United States Appraiser at New York enclosing a copy of the report of the committee ap-pointed to investigate the charges against Dr. Edward Sierer, and saying: "The Department concurs in the conclusion of the committee, and you are instructed relieve Dr. Sherer immediately from the charge of he sugar laboratory, and to assign another chemis-

WHEN WILL THE TARIFF BILL BE TAKEN UP Washington, June 27. Senator Morrill, who has been absent from the city several days, returned this morn ng, and senator Allison is expected to reach Wash ington from Iowa to morrow. A telegram has been sent to senator Aldrich, acking him to return to the city. All this is taken to mean, as these three a State that did not allow it was republican in form of het.

Mr. Morgan—How was it decided?

Mr. Platt—The court held that it was too late to Mr. Platt—The court held that it was not true that a raise the question, and that it was not true that a state was not republican in form because it did not allow women to vote.

Mr. Gray opposed the bill because it traversed the precedent set by the senate in the admission of the precedent set by the senate in the admission of the formality of an emblang act.

The question, was these three senates are members of the committee says that even if the week later.

Mr. Gray opposed the bill because it traversed the precedent set by the senate in the admission of the formality of an emblang act.

The question, was these three senators are members of the Finance Committee says that two senators are members of the committee says that even if the week later.

Mr. Gray opposed the bill because it traversed the precedent set by the senate in the admission of the finance Committee. The senators are members of the finance Committee senators are members of the committee says that even if the senator are members of the committee says that even if the finance of the finance Committee. The senators are members of the committee says that even if the finance of the finance Committee senators are members of the finance Committee. The senators are members of the finance Committee senators are members of the finance Committee. The senators are members of the finance Committee senators are members of the committee says that even if the finance Committee senators are members of the committee says that even if the senators are members of the committee says that even if the senators are members of the committee says that even if the senators are members of the committee says that even if the senators are members of the committee says that even if the senators are members of the committee says that even if the senators are members of the finance Committee says that even if the senators are member

the hill for the relief of the assignees of John Roach giving them the right to bring suit in the Court of Claims to recover for labor and materials furnished in the construction of the warship reorm. The claim amounts to about \$62,000. It will probably secure the hearing to which it is equitably entitled.

THE DEPENDENT PENSION BILL SIGNED Washington, June 27.-The President has approved the Dependent Pension bill.

A PENSION FOR THE WIDOW OF GENERAL CROOK Washington, June 27. The House Committee of Invalid Pensions, has decided to report a bill granting a pension of \$100 per month to the widow of the late Major General Crock:

ON STRIKE AND STARVING.

MISERY OF THE CLOAKMAKERS-OTHER LABOR

As reported exclusively in The Tribung on June 19 and last Sunday, the members of the Clockmakers Union are on the verge of starvation and much pite of the fact that the firm of Popkins & Marks ha jot yet returned to work, and no relief has been found in consequence. The strike seems no nearer a settle ment, although a meeting will be held to day between the Manufacturers' Association and the strikers to consider the terms of settlement.

A mass-meeting was held fast night in Pythagora-Hall under the auspices of the Incorporated Working Nomen's Society, at which 300 women cloakmaker were organized into a union. The speakers were samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor: Miss Jda Van Etten, Julius Simon and Professor Garside. The Central Labor Federation held its first regular meeting at No. 385 Howevy has might at women in

The Central Labor Federation held its first regular meeting at No. 3-5 lowery last night at which in puriant action relative to the Socialists was taken. The tredential committee refused to make a report in relation to the admittance of purely socialist unious and a long debate was the result. A resolution was limitly passed unanimously admitting the socialist to membership. Among the new unions admitted were Barbers' Union No. 1, Piebakers' Union, Cigarmakers' Union No. 90, Progressive Laborers' Union, Ledge Marby Party, Tailors' Progressive Union No. 1, Lodge No. 546 of the United Botherbood of Carpenters and Joiners, German Waiters' Union, Confectioners and Joiners, German Waiters' Union No. 1, These unions will resign from the Central Labor Union to morrow.

CENSUS RETURNS FROM VARIOUS PLACES. San Francisco, June 27.-Census Supervisor Davis ays the population of San Francisco is 300,000. The Chinese population is 24,090, an increase of 2,000 since 1880. Probably 10,000 more Chinese, who are

egular inhabitants of San Francisco in the winter, are Salt Lake City, Utah, June 27.-Supervisor Condon nakes an estimate of the population of Salt Lake City

as 49,972, and Ogden 16,825. Troy, N. Y., June 27.-The population of the city

of Troy, as enumerated, approximates 50,000.

Boston, June 27 (Special).—A dispatch to "The Journal' gives the following approximate figures of the census in New-Hampshite: Manchester, 45,000; gain, 10,542. Dover, 13,000 gain, 1,307. Nashna, 16,000; gain, 2,547. Laconia, 6,000; gain, 2,210. Lebanon, 4,000; gain, 646. Pembroke, 3,000; gain, 203. Berlin, 3,000; gain, 1,856. Nifford, 3,000; gain, 602. Winchester, 3,000; gain, 556. Newport, 3,000; gain, 388. In Concord the three outlying wards show an aggregate gain of 469, but the heavy gains from that city will come from the remaining wards. fournal" gives the following approximate figures of

ards.

Utica, N. Y., June 27.—An estimate made from
gures secured at the office of the Supervisor of the
ensus for the VIIIth District places the population
the city of Rome at 13,638, a gain of about 1,500
ncc 1880. since 1880.
Chartanooga, Tenn. June 27-The census of Chat-tanooga and suburbs approximates 45,000, as in crease of 350 per cent since 1880. The figures are several thousand short of what is shown by a recent directory census.

NEW TRAIN FOR ST. LOUIS. The New-York Central has a new train to St. Louis, via the Lake Shore and hig Four, with Wagner Buffet Sleeping and Dining Car, leaving New York at 9:15 p. m. doily, arriving at Indianapolis 11:20 next night, and St. Louis 7:30 second morning.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF READING.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

A. A. M'LEOD CHOSEN TO SUCCEED AUSTIN

CORBEN. Philadelphia, June 27 .- Austin Corbin formally resigned from the presidency of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad to-day, and A. A. McLeod, the vicepresident and general manager, was elected to succeed him. Mr. McLeod resigned from the Board of Managers and Colonel James Boyd, of Norristown, one of the attorneys of the company, was elected to fill the vacancy. No other changes were made.

Corbin's letter of resignation which was laid before the heard is dated London, England, June 17, 1850, and is addressed to the Beard of Managers. In it Mr. Corbin seys:

If Mr. Corbin says:
There has been practically and substantially accomplished what I set out to do, and it only remains to conduct the growing business of the company with that in-telligent prudence and care which is guaranteed by the skill and energy of the accomplished gentleman whom I chall recommend to succeed me, supplemented by your co-operation and advice.

I have determined upon the present time for presenting my resignation, mainly on account of having arranged to spend the greater part if not the whole of the coming summer alread, and at the present moment contemplat a longer period of absence than when I left New-York The chief executive officer should, I think, be in daily communication with the heads of all departments, and I do not feel warranted in remaining at the heaod of the torporation while I may be absent from the country for so considerable a period, especially as I should be unwilling to continue in office, in any event, beyond that I have, gentlemen, very respectfully to tender my resig-

nation as president of this company, and to recommend the election of the vice-president, Mr. A. A. McLeod, to fill the vacancy. During fifteen years of the most intimate personal relations between us. I have found him a gentleman of the highest honor and ability, and his connection with the Reading Company and its affairs during the past three and a half years and upward renders him especially competent to

tion of the affairs of the company, I shall continue to disposition shall always be pleased to do what I can to suberve the intrest, of the company and its security holders The resignation was accepted and a minute adopted

expressing the regret of the Board of Managers in cepting the resignation and thus yielding to Mr. Cor bin's frequently expressed desire to be relieved from the care and responsibility incident to a personal oversight of the details of the business. Continuing, the minute saya:

He assumed the presidency at a time when, owing to the insolvency of the company, the duties were unusually multiplied and onerous, but he brought to their discharge employ with such a vast energy and turn executive faculty dily master d the manifold complications of the propert tustness, and brought them under control. To he ossession of these quantities and the courage with which confronted the great responsibilities involved, are dufinances, whereby foreclosure was averted and the conse uent disintegration of the property, which was a con-tent menace to the bondholders and stockholders up to he last moment, was avoided. While absorbed in one performance of these services, he

had for some time dominated the employes along our line, disorganized the service, and threatened the destruction of all discipline; he met this additional responsibility with qual promptness and courage, and by his firmness seen restored to the proper departments that control of opera ons which is essential to the regular and orderly conduct board then unanimously elected Mr. McLeod

president. His resignation as a member of the board was then accepted, the charter of the company preventing the president from being a member of Board of Managers. The resignation of Austin Corbin as president of the

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company was removely accepted some days ago in Wall street as a lact which would some days ago in Wall street as a lact which would some be announced. Mr. Corbin is reported to have gone to Enrope with the intention of decoring himself to the development of the ocean line of fast avoursy steamers from Montank Point, L. L. which it has long been his purpose to establish.

THE TRUNK LINE REPRESENTATIVES. DISCUSSING MANY QUESTIONS INVOLVED IN THE EAST BOUND FREIGHT RATE

The results of the conference were not decisive and were out of proportion to the manifestation of authority. The subject that came under discussion was the cost-bound freight-rate situation, and many questions are involved in that. The meeting did not seen a controversy so much as it did desire a solution of discussion as to the responsibility of some of the roads for the heavy reductions in east-bound rates, and be had on the east bound situation by the apparent purpose of the Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce rates from the West, which were little different from those that now prevail under "cutting."

The dressed-beef situation, which involves the in rease in car mileage paid by the Grand Trank of Canada as a retaliation for the contract between the Camadian Pacific and the Walash roads, which was followed by the Lake Shore's refusal to acknowledge my differential rate to the Grand Trunk, was con-

sidered without result. The Grand Trunk resis its claim for a differential upon an award by Commissioner Finis, while some of the line; assert that it has not been justified in ignoring the agreement of the trunk line presidents a year ago to keep the carmiles ago note down to 34 cent a mile, instead of I cent, which the Canadian Pacine is now paying.

The presidents went over the ground of the controversies without a purpose to push the question of responsibility of rate reductions, as it was clearly evident that the difficulties were confined to the roads west of the trunk line termin.

The resolution finally adopted called upon the Central Traffic Association to hold a meeting as soon as practicable and adopt such measures of reformation which might be supported by the subordinate committees of the trunk line organization. The temper of the meeting is said to have been good, and the resolution of the presidents will probably convey more meaning to the Western lines than it will to the general public.

TO OPEN A DEMURRAGE DEPOT IN BALTIMORE. Baltimore, June 27 (special). The railroad com-panies centring in Baltimore purpose opening a desurrage dopot, for preventing delay in unloading am coding freight at the various depots, yards and street tracks, where cars are often detained five, ten and fifteen days. It is proposed to allow the shipper forty eight hours, and to charge him \$1 for every day the car is held over that time. Twelve railroads, including the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania, have such a system in Pittsburg; and the Chicago purcan asserts that it has reduced delay in cars at least one-half. A prominent ratiroad official in explaining the plan said: "A number of commission men have no ware cuses in which to store their goods. They merely rent an office somewhere, and then flood the West, rent an office somewhere, and then flood the West, or whatever part of the country they wish to reach, with circulars soliciting trade. In many instances the response is a carload of apples or wheat or corn. When the goods arrive here the consignee, having no place to put the shipment, is compelled to make the cars serve as a wareloage. The practical effect has been to compel the railroad companies to spend a match larger sum for freight equipment than was actually necessary."

MORTGAGE ON AN ELECTRIC LINE. Albany, June 27.-The Metropolitan Trust Company of New York has taken a mortgage for \$150,000 against the Watervliet Turnpike and Railroad Company. amount is to secure \$150,000 bonds at 6 per cent, sayable in 1919. This road recently changed its

Our reports show that the catches in this vicinity of Weakfish



Striped Bass are surpassing anything renembered.

Get Your Outfit Now. SALT-WATER OUTFIT.

SPLIT BAMBOO FLY ROD, REDUCED TO 275 Schoverling, Daly & Gales, SD&G

There is Only One SSS

AND THERE IS NOTHING LIKE IT. DO NOT BE IMPOSED ON WITH SUBSTITUTES, IMITA-TIONS, ETC., BECAUSE THE DEALER MAKES A FEW CENTS MORE ON A BOTTLE.

Lead Poison Cured.

I am a pointer by trade. Three years ago I had a had case of Lead Poison, caused by using paint. I was cured in a short time by S. S. S. The medicine drove the poison out through the porce of the skin. My system was saturated with poison that my underclothes were ored by the paint being worked out by the medicine through the pores of my skin. I was cured entirely by S. S., and have had no return since. C. PARK LEAK, Waynesville, Ohio.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed tree. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

motive power to electricity, and has since been involved in litigation over the use of the single-trolly system with the telephone companies.

PROPOSED RESTORATION OF WESTERN RATES, Chicago, June 27 (Special).—A preliminary meeting of Western lines will be held in the morning to consider the steps necessary to carry out the advance in rates to be reported to a general meeting next Wednesday by Messrs. Newman, Bird and Sage. The plan has been so amended as to include an advance to the old basis of every Western freight rate except the East-bound rates on grain from Kansas and Nebraska, and the proportion of the through rate from Chicago to St. Paul on business from the scaboard. The only hitch in the proceedings comes in right here. It is impossible to raise this proportional rate on account of lake and Canadian Pacific competition, and the wide divergence will be presented of a 60 cents rate charge to 8t, Paul and a 71 cents all rail rate from New-York to 8t, Paul. Such a difference was once declared discriminatory and illegal by Chairman Cooley, of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The effect of the low lake and Canadian rates is felt as far south as Sioux City, however, and a compromise on a 60 or 70 cents local rate to that point is canvassed. It is impossible to raise this proportional rate on

THE WARASH-CANADIAN PACIFIC RATE MET.

Chicago, June 27 (Special).—The Central Traffic lines to-day met the Wabash Canadian Pacific rate of 30 cents on dressed beef, Chicago to Boston. This reduction was accompanied with a reduction to 18 cents on live cattle. Both rates are non-paying. The Wabash-Canadian Pacific "combine" has weakened its argument for a differential rate by asserting that it can make better rates than any competitor, and it is well known the Canadian Pacific can make a paying rate lower than is possible in the United States. The Central Traffic lines will light the Wabash, on account or its assuming the right to make a differential rate, white asserting that it is a part of the best route to New England.

AN ELECTRIC LINE IN AMSTERDAM. Amsteriam, N. Y., June 27.-A company composed of New-York, Philadelphia and Amsterdam capitalists purchased the Amsterdam street railroad to-day and will as once begin the construction of an electric road. The road will cost over \$250,000 and will be completed by Septer ber 1. The constructing and consulting engineers are Woodbridge and Furber, of Philadelphia.

RIFLE PRACTICE AT CREEDMOOR. COMPANY B, 7TH REGIMENT, WINS THE O'DONO.

HUE TROPHY. The work of the fifth division of the 7th Regiment, consisting of Companies F and K, at Croedmoor, yesterday, finished the rife practice for that regiment this year. finished the ride practice for that regiment this year. The O'Donohue trophy this year has been won by Comompany that musters the largest number of men on field days. Company B had a percentage of 79.99, while Company F ran close with 79.89. The following officers and

For Company F.-F. E. Baker, 32; C. Kolistede, jr., 31; For Company F.-F. E. Baker, 32; C. Kollstew, Jr., 28; W. B. Tundouli, 33; P. P. Young, 31; R. E. Howard, 30; Corporal F. S. Kennedy, 36; Corporal F. W. Colwell, 31; Corporal A. F. Townsend, 34; C. Butler, 35; C. S. Busse, 32; G. H. Moore, 31; F. M. Pedersen, 33; C. Schumacher, 31; H. J. Schumacher, 33; A. G. Scranton, 34; G. P. Ames, 33; E. E. Bashford, 38; G. A. Brights.

For Company K-Sergeant F. Van Lennep, 41; H. L. Slade, 36; Corporal W. H. Allen, 33; R. H. Arnold, 30; D. S. Cameron, 30; P. Irving, 30; H. V. L. Meyer, 31; There was a full representation of the trunk lines at the meeting of the presidents yesterday. The Grand Trunk sent General Manager Hickson and General Freight Traille Manager Scargeant. Description of the presidents of the president of the president of the trunk lines of the president of the trunk lines of the president of the president of the president of the trunk lines of the president of the trunk lines of the president of the president of the trunk lines of the president of the trunk lines of the president of the president of the trunk lines of the president of the trunk lines of the president of the trunk lines of the president of the president of the trunk lines of the president of the trunk lines of the president o at the meeting of the presidents yesterday. The
Grand Trunk sent General Manager Hickson and General Freight Truffe Manager Seargeant. President
Wilbur, of the Lehigh Valley, and President Mayer, of
the Baltimore and Ohlo, were present, and the NewYork Central, the Pennsylvania and the Erie were
represented by their respective presidents. As regards attendance the meeting was one of the most successful in the history of the trunk lines.

The results of the conference were not decisive and

MRS. PATTERSON GUILTY OF SHOPLIFTING. The hearing in the case of Mrs. J. Porter Patterson upon a charge of shoplifting in the store of Solomon Milkman was concluded yesterday in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, and she was found gullty. The Poince Court, Proosity, and saw was consecutive to the court-room was crowded. In her own defence Mrs. Fatterson testified that before the time sie went to Mikimani's store she had been confined to her house by illness for several weeks. She admitted picking up some goods, but said that she was taking them to one of the shop girls whom she knew to get the prices, and was going toward the rear of the store when she was stopped by Mr. Mikiman. She offered to pay for the acticles if Mr. Mikiman would send some one to the hotse with her. Mr. Mikiman accased her of the acticles if Mr. Mikiman accased her of having stolen her own pocketbook after he had her arrested, but she powed her ownership of it.

Cross-examination failed to shake her story, but she was contradicted by Mr. Mikiman and his employes. The case was then summed up by Foster I. Backus for the defendant and by J. A. Wernberg for the prosecution. Police Justile Waish promptly found Mrs. Fatterson mility and imposed a fine of \$25 or ten days imprisonment. He afterward remitted the fine and suspended sentence by consent of the prosecution. sterest taken in the case was evinced by the fact that

CUTTING LOOSE FROM THE COUNTY DEMOCRACT! Police Justice Murray's XVIIth District followers held o full meeting at Wendel's Assembly Rooms, in West Forty fourth-st., last evening and formarly severed their connection with the County Democracy. James J. alligan presided and Assemblyman Kerrigan offered the calligan presided and Assemblyman Kerrigan offered the resolutions which demounce the recent change in the fundamental law of the County Democracy, by which the county committee arrogates to itself the power to expel district organizations and individuals, and declares that the XVIIII Assembly District renounces any and all political association with what remains of the New-York townly Democracy." Mr. Murray made a speech and the

county Democracy." Mr. Murray made a speech and the act of dissolution was adopted with applause.

A new organization was then started, called the "Democratic Organization of the XVIIth District," and committees were appointed to get up a brand new constitution for it and to make needful arrangements for putting it in remains order. A resolution indersing Governor Hill was received with wild cheering and passed. Justica with wind cheering and passed. Murray offered a "fine gold hunting case watch." to the captain of the election district in the XVIIth District which should show the largest Democratic gains at the first election under the Ballot Reform law.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

FORECAST TILL S P. M. SATURDAY.
Washington, June 27. For New-England and Fasters
New-York, fair, preceded by showers in Eastern Maine; slightly warmer; winds becoming southwesterly, For Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, fair, slightly warmer.

For Virginia and the Carolinas, fair, cooler,

For Georgia and Fiorida, fair, followed by showers

For Tennessee, Indiana and Kentucky, Mir; hot, the Florida coast; hot,

For Tennessee, Indiana and Kentucky, Sir; not.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Western

New-York and Ohio, fair; slightly warmer.

For Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Colorade,

Lova, Notraska, Illimois, Minnesota and the Dakotas, fair,

preceded by showers in Eastern North Dakota.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. IM HOURS: heronig Kight BAB 1234567893011 inches 30.0 In the diagram a continuous line shows the barometer disconstinus yesterday, as observed at the United States Signal Service station at this city. The dashes indicate comperature noted at Perry's Pharmacy, Sun Building.

Tribune Office, June 28, 1 a. m .- Fair weather prevailed yesterday, with a continuance of very dry air and light northwesterly breezes. The temperature ranged between 65 and 76 degrees, the averaga (70%) being S% lower than on the corresponding day last year, and S lower than on Thursday.

In and near this city to-day there will probably be generally fair, warmer weather.

Famous Wabash Truis for St. Louis continues to leave Grand Centra Depot six o'clock p. m Daity arriving at St. Louis 7:30 second morning, passin full view of Niagara Falls. All recals in Diniag Cap Transfer in Union Depot, St. Louis, for all points We and Southwest.